

NASA Work on Fatigue-Induced Cracking of H₂ Flow Control Valve Poppet

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Agenda



- Problem Overview
- STS Hydrogen Flow Control Valve (HFCV) Layout
- Potential Issues Caused by Poppet Failure
- Discussion of Analysis & Testing Performed
- Current Work to Resolve Problem



Problem Overview

- In November 2008 (Endeavor: STS-126), GH₂ flow from one engine was higher than normal rate 1 min 26 s into launch (8.5 min ascent)
- The other two GH₂ flow control valves reduced their flow rates to compensate
- No major issue during ascent
- After returning to Earth the GH₂ system was inspected



Problem Overview (cont.)

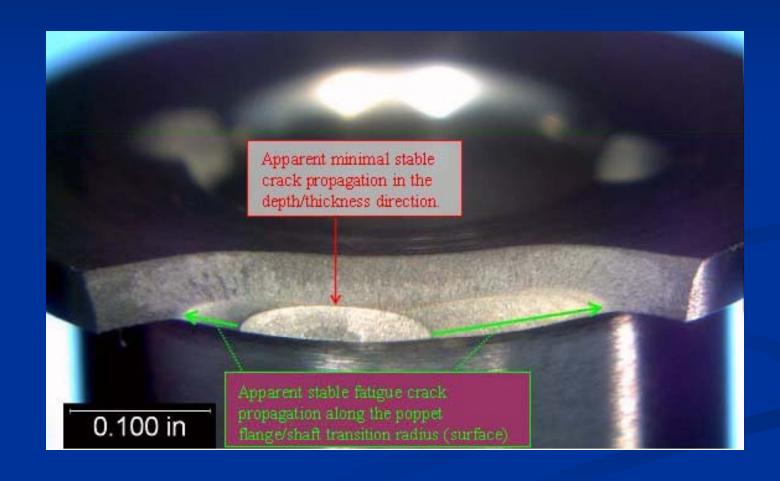
- A piece of the flow control valve poppet was missing
- The HFCV works like a pop-up sprinkler to allow more GH₂ to flow



- The missing piece could have caused
 - o a rupture in the GH₂ line –loss of H₂, main engine (ME) shutdown
 - An over-pressurization in the external tank (ET) –
 overboard vent, hydrogen/oxygen mixing



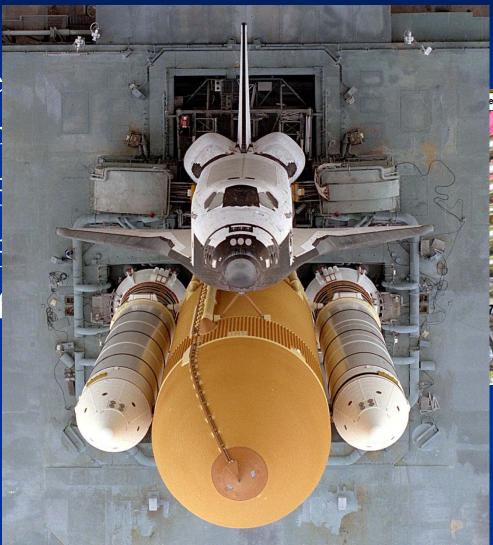
Problem Overview (cont.)





STS HFCV Layout

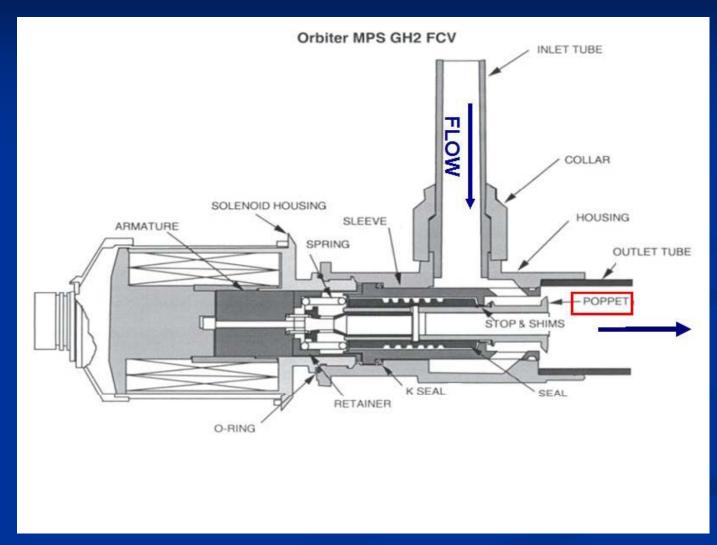
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STS HFCV Layout (cont.)



Potential Issues Caused by Poppet Failure



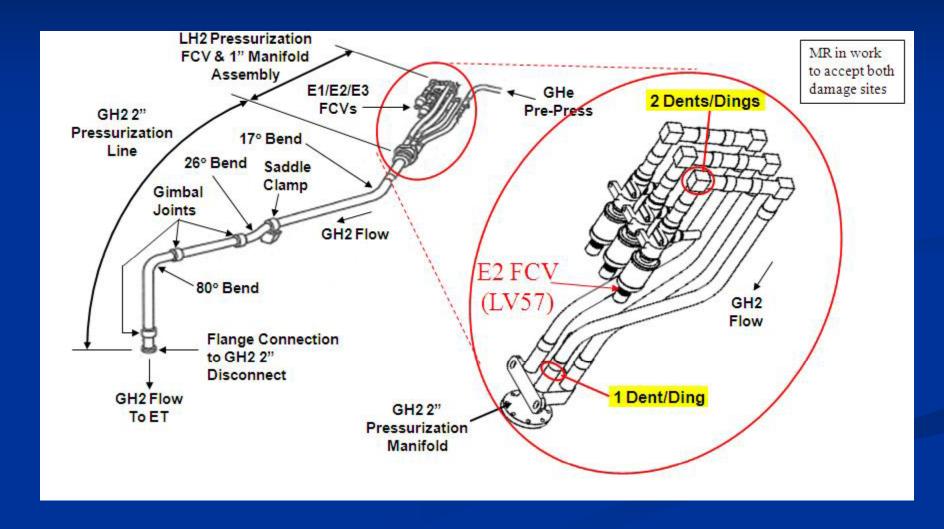
- The missing piece could have caused:
 - o A rupture in the GH₂ line –loss of H₂, main engine shutdown

REASONS:

- Poppet is a very hard material (Rc=50 min)
- System lines are much softer, lighter material (HRB=85)
- o If a poppet particle is released, could the free particle puncture the downstream system piping?

Potential Issues Caused by Poppet Failure





Potential Issues Caused by Poppet Failure



- The missing piece could have caused:
 - An over-pressurization in the external tank (ET) overboard vent, hydrogen/oxygen mixing

REASON

- While a single HFCV poppet failure can be handled safely by the throttling of the other two HFCVs, multiple failures at once could over-pressurize ET
- o ET is maintained between 32 and 34 psia
- Consider all three SSMEs could empty a large public swimming pool in 3 min (SSME=375,000 lbf is 100% throttle thrust each at liftoff)

Discussion of Analysis & Testing Performed



Analysis

- Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) modeling for vibrational modes
- Hydrogen/oxygen mixing at supersonic velocities
- Lots of material analysis, nondestructive evaluation (NDE), and NDE technique development

Testing:

- o Particle velocity testing
- o Particle release testing
- o Resonance/flutter testing
- Acceptance testing

Discussion of Analysis & Testing Performed (cont.)



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Discussion of Analysis & Testing Performed (cont.)





Discussion of Analysis & Testing Performed (cont.)



- Testing:
 - o Particle Release Testing



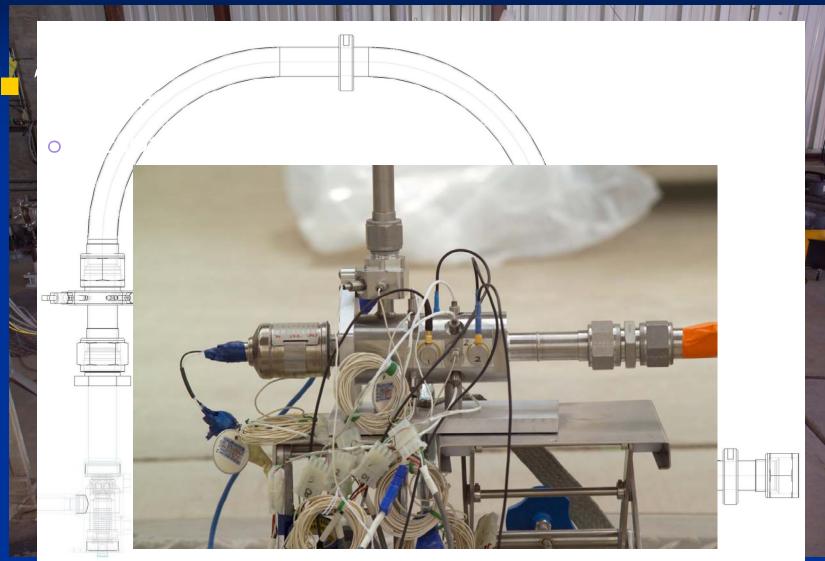
After all preparations were made, testing at SSC was cancelled, this apparatus no

used



Current Work to Resolve the Problem





Current Work to Resolve the Problem



Testing:

- Acceptance Testing
 - o NDE (eddy current) new poppets
- ← New process
- o GN₂ poppet balance (at vendor)
- o EC post test

- ← New process
- o GN₂ flow calibration (at vendor)
- EC post test

- ← New process
- o GH₂ flow calibration (at WSTF)
- o GH₂ mission duty cycle for acceptance (at WSTF)
- o EC post test

← New process





- New poppet materials under review
 - Considerations
 - Need a material that has resistance to cycle fatigue
 - But still has good hydrogen compatibility
 - And can maintain dimensional stability through a wide range of operating temperatures (- 40 to 90 °F)
 - Shuttle program is slated to retire in 2010
 - Difficult to get funding for a whole new qual program with 1 year remaining



Questions?

References



- Flow Control Valve Fact sheet (publicly available) Feb. 3, 2009 http://www.nasa.gov/pdf/313985main Flow Valve Fact.pdf
- NSTS 1988 News Reference Manual (publicly available)
 http://science.ksc.nasa.gov/shuttle/technology/sts-newsref/stsref-toc.html
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 rop/propellant.html